

# NOTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) November 9, 1838.

NO. 423.

In his last communication, I declared that the  
old widow had been murdered. The fellow was  
then in London, and he could give no name of  
anywhere and the name he could give to the master of the shoes, was that a  
man who had been brought into the house at  
night from Paris a month ago, but she  
had represented him a mean prostitute, of  
the name of L—— who had been annoyng  
some married gentlemen by riotous conduct  
of late, and it was said at first that  
she was to remain at the Paris for life—  
but that she had suddenly been removed  
by Mervin, where he could not say.  
L—— had his head eminously when  
he made his statement, and it was evident  
to all that the mother's suspicions were  
well founded. A dead of blood had been  
committed. The best means of ascertaining  
the place of burial was consulted, and we adjourned to the garden to  
see if any appearance of freshly dis-  
turbed ground, or other evidence that might  
lead to a discovery of her remains. When  
we had crossed the yard, and were about  
entering the garden gate, L—— suggested  
the propriety of fetching the little dog,  
whose excellent nose had afforded the only  
clue we had been able to obtain. I went  
back for the animal, but he refused to leave  
his mistress, and it was not without some  
danger of a bite that I succeeded in catching  
him by the neck, and carrying him out  
of the room. I put him on his leet when  
we were past the garden gate and endeav-  
ered to excite him to sprightliness by running  
along the walk and whistling to him  
to follow, but he sneaked after me with a  
drooping tail and a bowed head, as if he  
felt his share of the general grief.

We walked round the garden without dis-  
covering any signs that warranted further search. We had traversed every path in  
the garden excepting a narrow transverse one, that led from the gate to a range of  
green and hot houses that lined the farthest wall. We were on the point of leaving the  
place, satisfied that it was not in our power to remove the veil of mystery that shrouded  
the girl's disappearance, when the dog, who  
had strayed into the entrance of the narrow  
path gave extraordinary signs of liveliness  
and emotion—his tail wagged furiously—  
his ears were thrown forward—and a short  
but earnest yowl broke into a continuous  
bark as he turned rapidly from one side of  
the path to another and finally ran down  
toward the green house with his nose bent  
to the ground.

"He scents her," said L——; there is  
still a chance.

Our party, consisting of the magistrate,  
L——, and two other officers, the under-  
keeper, the locksmiths, and my self followed  
the dog down the narrow path into the cen-  
tre of a piece of ground containing three or  
four cucumber beds, covered with sliding  
glass frames. The spaniel, after searching  
round the bed, jumped upon the centre frame  
and barked furiously. It was evident that  
he had lost the scent. L—— pointed  
out to our notice that the sliding lid was fastened  
to the frame with a large padlock—  
this extraordinary security increased our  
suspicions—he seized a crow-bar from one of  
the smiths, and the lock was soon remov-  
ed. The top of the frame was pulled up,  
and the dog jumped into the tan that filled  
the bed, and commenced scratching with all  
his might. L—— thrust the bar into the  
yielding soil, and at the depth of a foot, the  
iron struck a solid substance. This intimation  
electrified us—we waited not for tools—  
our hands were dug into the bed, and the  
tan and black mould were dragged from the  
frame with an eagerness that soon emptied  
it, and exhibited the boarding of a large trap  
door, divided into two parts, but securely  
locked together. While the smiths essayed  
their skill upon the lock, the magistrate stood  
with uplifted hands and head uncovered—a  
tear was in the good man's eye—and he  
breathed short from the excess of his  
anxiety. Every one was visibly excited  
and the loud and cheerful bark of the dog  
was hailed as an omen of success. L——'s  
impatience could not brook delay. He seized  
the sledge hammer of the smiths, and  
with a blow that might knock in the side  
of a house, demolished the lock and bolt, and  
the doors jumped apart in the recoil from  
the blow. They were raised—a black and  
yawning vault was below—and a small flight  
of wooden steps, green and mouldy, from  
the effects of the earth's dampness, led to  
the gloomy depths of the cavern.

The little dog dashed bravely down the  
stairway, and L——, requesting us to  
stand from between him and the light, pick-  
ed his way down the narrow, slimy steps—  
One of the smiths followed, and the rest of  
us hung our heads anxiously over the edge  
of the vault's mouth, watching our friends  
as they receded in the distant gloom. A  
pause ensued; the dog was heard barking,  
and an indistinct muttering between L——  
and the smith ascended to the surface of  
the earth. I shouted to them, and was  
frightened at the reverberation of my voice.  
Our anxiety became painful in the extreme—  
the magistrate called to L——, but ob-

taining no answer were on the point of de-  
scending in a body, when the officer ap-  
peared at the foot of the stairs. "We have  
found her," said he. We gave a simultaneous shout. But she is dead, was the  
appalling finish of his speech, as he emerged  
from the mouth of the vault.

The smith with the lifeless body of Ma-  
ry Lobenstein swung over his shoulder, was  
assisted up the stairs. The corpse of the lit-  
tle girl was placed on one of the garde-  
soliers, and with heavy hearts and gloomy  
faces, we carried the melancholy burden  
into the house. The mother had not recovered  
from the shock which the anticipation  
of her daughter's death had given to her feelings; she was lying senseless upon the bed  
where she had been placed by the keeper's wife.  
We laid the body of her daughter in the  
adjoining room and directed the woman  
to perform the last and duties to the sense-  
less clay while we awaited the parent's restoration.  
The magistrate returned to London; the smiths were packing up their tools  
preparatory to departure, and I was musing  
in a melancholy mood over the events of  
the day, when the forbidding face of the  
keeper's wife peeped in at the hall opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

"Please your honor, I never seed a dead  
body look like that there corpse of the little  
girl up stairs. I've seed a many corpses in  
my time, but there's something unnatural  
about that here one, not like a dead body  
ought to be."

"What do you mean?"

"Why though her feet and hands are  
cold her jaw ain't drooped, and her eyes  
ain't open—and there's a limberness in her  
limbs that I don't like. I really believe  
she's only swooned."

L—— and I hurried up stairs, and the  
smiths, with their basket of tools dangling  
at their backs, followed us into the room—I  
anxiously searched for any pulsation at  
the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose  
appearance certainly corroborated the  
woman's surprise, but the total absence of all  
visible signs of life denied us the encouragement  
of the flattering hope. One of the  
smiths took from his basket a tool of bright  
fiue tempered steel; he held it for a few  
seconds against Mary's half closed mouth,  
and upon withdrawing it said with a loud  
and energetic voice, she is alive! her breath  
has damped the surface of the steel!"

The man was right. Proper remedies  
were applied to the daughter and to her parent,  
and L—— had the gratification of placing the lost Mary within her mother's arms.

Miss Lobenstein's explanation afforded  
but little additional information. When she  
was brought to the Farm by the villain Miles  
and his friend Billy the ostler, she was informed  
that it was to be the residence of her  
future life. She was subjected to the treat-  
ment of a maniac, her questions remained  
unanswered, and her supplications for  
permission to see her mother were an-  
swered with a sneer. About three nights  
ago, she was ordered from her room, her  
shoes were taken off that she might noise-  
lessly traverse the passages, and she was  
removed to the secret cell in the garden,—  
some biscuits and a jug of water was placed  
beside her, and she had remained in  
undisturbed solitude till the instinct of her  
favorite dog led to her discovery, shortly  
after she had fainted from exhaustion and  
terror. There is little doubt but that the  
ruffians were alarmed at the watchings and  
appearance of the indefatigable L——

and withdrew her to the securest hiding  
place. I had the curiosity, in company

with some of the officers, to descend into  
the Secret Cell; it had been dug out for  
the foundation of an intended house; the  
walls and partitions were solidly built, but  
the bankruptcy of the proprietor prevented  
any further progress. When Farrell and  
his gang took possession of the place, it was  
deemed easier to cover the rafters of the  
cellar with boards and earth, than to fill it  
up—in time the existence of the hole be-  
came forgotten, save by those most inter-  
ested in its concealment. Farrell contrived  
the mode of entrance, through the glass  
frame of the forcing bed, and when the ad-  
jacent green house was constructed, an arti-  
ficial fire or vent was introduced to the  
depths of the cell, and supplied it with a  
sufficiency of air.

Mrs. Lobenstein refused to prosecute the  
sinister Bishop, the malignancy of whose  
temper preyed upon her own heart, and  
speedily consigned her unalmented to the  
grave. The true particulars of this strange  
affair were never given to the public, al-  
though I believe that its occurrence mainly  
contributed to effect an alteration in the  
English laws respecting private mad houses  
and other receptacles for lunatics.

The magistracy of the country knew that  
they were to blame in permitting the exis-  
tence of such a den as Farrell's farm, and  
exerted themselves to quash proceedings  
against the fellow Miles and Nares, and their  
conjurors. A few month's imprisonment  
awarded them, and that was in return for  
the assault upon the head of the police—but  
in Billy, the ostler, was recognized an  
old offender—various unpunished offences

rose against him, and he was condemned to  
"serve pauperis" abroad the bulks at Chat-  
ham. The greatest rogue escaped the arm  
of justice for a time; but L—— has  
since assured me he has every reason to believe  
that Farrell was under a forged name,  
executed in Somersetshire for horse-stealing.

The farm was converted into a poor house  
for some of the adjacent parishes; L——  
received his reward, and when I left Eng-  
land, our heroine Mary was the blooming  
mother of a numerous family.

*Important Discovery.—THE TEETH.*—  
Our friend Waldie notices a discovery of no  
little importance to such as are troubled with  
bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a  
practising dentist at No. 88 South Sixth St.,  
had a favorite horse which had become in-  
capable of eating his oats, and on investigation  
a curious tooth indicated the difficulty  
to result probably from tooth-ache. Ex-  
traction was the remedy of course; the  
poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet  
together as custom prescribes, his gums were  
tanced as we poor humanites have too often  
witnessed, and a pair of pinchers were ap-  
plied, as we have also experienced; even a  
mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The  
tooth was intractable; no effort could  
withdraw it from its socket. The gum tamed,  
and, on examining it carefully the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck  
of the tooth, and without much thinking of  
the effect he cut it: the tooth immediately  
fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort  
of the thumb and finger! This led the op-  
erator to reflection, and the hint was ob-  
tained which confers upon suffering human-  
ity a benefit, which may be esteemed by  
the sufferer second only to the discoveries  
of Jenner or the circulation of the blood!

Subsequently, experiments have fully  
proved that the human teeth are also re-  
tained so powerfully in their sockets by a  
ligament, and it is the breaking of this  
which requires so much manual force; this,  
when cut, which gives not so much pain as  
lancing the gums, loosens the tooth and it  
may immediately be extracted without pain  
with the fingers! A physician of our ac-  
quaintance, whose name we are at liberty to  
mention if requested, has had the operation of  
extracting a large molar, treble fanged  
tooth, in this way without pain, and so grati-  
fied was he by the fact, that he investigated  
the anatomy of the parts and extracted  
all the teeth of a dead subject in the same  
way, and with no more difficulty than above  
related. He is a witness not to be impeach-  
ed, who, with many others, has already been  
benefited by this great anatomical discov-  
ery."—[Penn. Inquirer.]

## The Markets, &c.

### FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 24.

Brandy, Peach	\$1	Feathers	45
do Apple	60	Iron	5½ 6
Bacon	13 a 14	Molasses	35 a 42
Beezax	24	Nails, cut	7½
Bale Ropos	8 a 19	Sugar, brown	7 a 11
Coffee	12½ a 13	Loaf	18 a 20
Cotton	10 a 11	Lamp	16
do Bagging	16 a 25	Salt	70 a 75
Corn	75 a 90	Wheat, new \$12 a 81 35	60
Flaxseed	81 a 91 15	Whiskey	60
Floor	88 a 9	Wool	20 a 25

### CHERAW—OCTOBER 30.

Bacon	14 a 15	Iron	5 a 6½
Beezax	20 a 22	Lard	13½ a 15
Bagging	18 a 22	Molasses	45 a 56
Bale Ropos	10 a 12	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 15	Rice	5½ a 6½
Cotton	9 a 12	Sugar	10 a 12½
Cera	80 a 91	Salt, in sacks	83 a 3½
Fleur	97½ a 81	do bushel	87 a 91
Feathers	80 a 45	Tallow	10 a 12

### COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 27.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 25	Cora,	90 a 81
Bale Ropos	14 a 15	Oats	62 a 75
Bacon, round	20 a 29	Iron, Sweden	6 a 7
Butter, country	20 a 31	do English	5 a 6
Cotton	8 a 13	Lard, New	18 a 20
Mackerel	7½ a 16	Molasses, Cuba	50 a 62
Fleur	7 a 8½	do N. O.	60 a 82

### CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 27.

Bacon	13½ a 18	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 19	do No. 2	11 a 12
do Tow	14 a 16	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Bale Ropos	9 a 12	Nails, cut	6½ a 6½
Cotton, upland	8 a 13	Rice	9½ a 10
Coffee	10 a 14	Salt, sacks	8½ a 9
Corn	80 a 85	do bulk	60 a 90
do	60 a 60	do T. Island	35 a 40
Irons, Russia	5 a 60	Sugar	8 a 11
do Sweden	5 a 60	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Tuna	18 a 21
do N. O.	43 a 45	Tallow	11 a 12
Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent prem.; 60 days, 1 per cent discount.			
Bank Checks on the North, 1 and 1½ pr cent prem.			
North Carolina money, 1 per cent discount.			

### NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made at the next session of the General Assembly to amend the act incorporating the Male and Female Academies in the town of Charlotte.

Oct. 6, 1838.

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Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on Monday evening last, a Sorel Horse, about 14 or 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and had on when he left a snaffle bridle, made of fine leather. Any person taking up said horse and either returning him to me in Charlotte, or giving me information shall be rewarded for their trouble.

DAVID PARKS.

Oct. 25, 1838.

4217

From the Raleigh Standard.

Sec. This is the true position of internal advances, and I wonder that there should be any attempt to be opposed to it.

Again: This road once being in operation, and connected with the interior, the planter who reaches it may go to Wilmington and sell at a low market; or if he chooses to ship his produce abroad, he may do it from a home port, at Wilmington, to any part of the world; and should the price at Wilmington be lower than it is at Petersburg, or Portsmouth, or Norfolk, he may, by this same road, go to Portsmouth or Norfolk. Thus competition is kept up; and the interests of the Commonwealth, and her charter also, are preserved.

One thing is worthy of special notice: The charter of the Wilmington road has been so framed, that when the profits from passengers is large, produce can be carried for rates lower than by any other road.

Thus the planter will be benefited and our home-market fostered; the private interest of the producer is here consulted; and the general benefit of the State promoted, at the same time. It may happen (and I believe it will be long) that produce will be conveyed to Wilmington, on this road, for a mere nominal price. The effect is obvious. The State will save, by keeping at home, the cost of transportation in other States; the commissions to merchants in other States, for selling; the commissions to importers in other States, for articles purchased for our domestic consumption; and other more general advantages, which it would be out of place for me to notice at this time, will accrue to the State, as a State, and to her citizens individually.

These remarks apply, with additional force, if we look forward to the completion of the next link in our system of improvements; to wit: A Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, in the western part of the State.

The Assembly of 1838 authorized the subscription of two-fifths of the stock to construct this work, provided individuals should first subscribe the other three-fifths. Many have lost sight of this part of the system, and others have deeply regretted what they call its "failure;" because individuals have not subscribed three-fifths of the stock, within the time prescribed by the act of 1838. Allow me to suggest that this is but an indirect mode of treating this great subject. It is not patriotic, nor wise, to surrender a well-considered plan of public good, because it may not be executed at the first effort to accomplish it. Great ends are seldom attained without resolute perseverance. They whom we may designate as "impulsive patriots," do not often succeed in promoting the good of the Republic, so well as the thinking, persevering statesmen. What, in reality, is the guaranty of ultimate success with the latter, the former will not infrequently treat as an overthrow of all hope. One is always plowing; the other is for doing; one is for stopping short, just when the other will muster all his strength to go ahead.

Now, I do not think any one will consider me an enemy to internal improvement; and yet, for one, I cannot now regret that the subscriptions of individuals were not made to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road. Yes, I rejoice at it. At the time our Assembly authorized the work, all believed that the money in our Treasury would be abundantly sufficient to meet the State subscriptions in it, and also in the other road; no one then foresaw the great pressure in the money market, which subsequently occurred; and he would have been laughed at as a fool, in 1836, who should have predicted that the Surplus funds of the United States would not have been all deposited with the States, in 1837. The month of May, 1837, however, found the people pressed for money; the banks, all over the Union, suspending business and stopping payment; and soon afterwards, the 4th quarter of the Surplus Money to be deposited with the States, was unpaid; and the law, requiring its payment, was suspended by Congress, at their session in October of the same year.

It does not belong to my subject to inquire into the causes, or to suggest a cure for these things. The facts are stated, because they are necessary to prove, that if the requisite stock had been subscribed to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, the hopes of the friends of Improvement would have been seriously disappointed; perhaps blotted.

For, let it be remembered, that the subscriptions for the State to these rail roads, was payable out of the surplus money, and no other; that the State scrip of \$400,000 being paid off in the first instance, and the Bank Stocks next paid for, (as the acts of 1836 required) then by the 4th quarter of the surplus being suspended, the residue of the surplus money, in our Treasury, was not sufficient to pay the two-fifths in both the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road. And also the two-fifths in the Yadkin and Fayetteville rail road. The inevitable consequence must have been (had both roads been started) that by a division of our resources, and by an effort to do too much, we should have accomplished nothing. Both those works would now be laboring under a pressure, ruinous to their success and dangerous to the cause of internal improvement in the State. Our policy; our prudent policy of avoiding a State debt, has now been carried out; the funds already in hand have been concentrated at a point; the enterprise upon which the money was spent must succeed. The Assem-

ly of 1838 will find a great and important work, nearly accomplished; and an operation steady, economical, and free of consequences. But both were undertaken at the same time, and the public money divided between them, the Assembly would probably have found both of them now crippled, by the want of funds, and despondently imploring help; the friends of internal improvements in the State would be disengaged, and its enemies elated; and the clamors of the disengaged would ring in our ears the wailful cry—"You have promised much and done nothing."

Now, however, we proudly exhibit the unimpeded progress of this good work, and argue from that progress its speedy completion; and may confidently demand of the Representatives of the People to persevere, and go on unto the end.

The success of the Wilmington and Roseau rail road will answer the double purpose of increasing our means, and also confirming the belief that internal improvements can be made in North Carolina; and that, where they are wisely planned and prudently executed, they will be profitable as a stock, as well as useful to the public.

The important inquiry, presents itself, whether the State will persevere in the resolution to construct a rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin; or will she ingloriously abandon it, even after it is shown that such works are practicable in our State. I hope not. It is certain that, unless the cause is to be abandoned altogether, this second link in our system must not be given up. It is the line of improvement by which the West is to be united to the East; by which the people of North Carolina may be made one people; by which the treasures of our western hills will be poured into the lap of our eastern commerce; and the wealth and aggrandizement of the State will be increased, beyond the results which a sober calculation would exhibit.

This road will be, in any and every sense, a North Carolina work; beginning in Carolina; continuing in Carolina; and ending in Carolina.

As a branch of our system, without reckoning upon its profits, the expenditure might well be justified upon considerations of public policy; for, acknowledge that it cannot be done, or, what is better, acquiesce in the position that it will not be done, and at once are yielded up the hopes and prospects of effecting any thing great and substantial, for the interest and trade of our western counties. The Yadkin and Cape Fear are more than 70 miles apart; to unite them at Fayetteville, will be to bring the West into connection with Wilmington, through the Cape Fear river; and who will not rise up and join in the effort to accomplish the work, when it is certainly practicable, and will be certainly useful, and probably profitable?

But the people have long ago approved, and the Assembly of 1838 authorized the construction of this road, as the best line of connection between the East and West. I know not what others may think now, but such has been public sentiment; and there has been nothing developed to justify a change. I take it for granted, then, that nothing is wanting but a statement of some practical plan by which it may be done.

The State authorized a subscription of two-fifths of the stock requisite for its construction; provided individuals would subscribe the other three-fifths; the time for making these subscriptions has expired, and the stock was not filled up; hence it will be necessary to renew the State's offer, or this enterprise will have failed. No one can suppose that the road will be made by individuals, without the aid of the State; our western people are "working men;" they are not a commercial people; this road will not be a source of very great profits in the shape of tolls and transportation, whilst it will be to the public immensely valuable; to the State, as a State, of incalculable advantage. I do not mean that the work will not yield a profit; I only say that the prospect of large money dividends is not so tempting as on other lines; and individuals will generally invest their own wealth where they expect to get the highest rates for it. Moreover, all the capital of our western population is invested, and more than they have is necessary for the purposes of manufactures and agriculture; and, in that part of North Carolina, at least, no redundancy exists for stock investments. Many would take a few shares from considerations of patriotism; others, who have the means to spare, would subscribe a few shares; probably a few capitalists of our State might also embark in it; and the people of Fayetteville, especially the merchants, will no doubt again make liberal subscriptions to this road; still these will not suffice; as they did not in 1837.

To stimulate into action all these means, there must be some strong guaranty that the State is resolved to foster this work. The profits of her stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, will greatly enlarge her means of doing so; and it is not to be forgotten that the subscribers to the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, had strained every nerve and pledged all their means for that work, before the Yadkin and Fayetteville road books were before opened. They had all the spirit, but none of the ability to subscribe, at that time, to the latter. Now it is very different. The subscribers to the Wilmington road are directly interested in putting the Fayetteville and Yadkin road in operation, as a feeder to theirs, and a means of bringing the western produce to their market. The money they have in-

vested in the Wilmington road will yield large profits; the construction of this road is to the Yadkin will increase those profits; and these men will, before another year expires, feel the ability, (as they always have shown a disposition) to aid in improving North Carolina. It may be said that such speculations are too general, and not so much in detail as my other remarks have been on the topics discussed.

Here, then, is a mode which I do not doubt will secure the commencement of the work in 6 months, and its completion in two years. Let the County Courts, of the counties immediately benefited, be directed to appoint a subscription-taker in each captain's district; furnish him with a printed subscription paper to be returned to a commission of three persons, in that county, who know the subscribers, and let the individuals chosen in each district apply personally to the planters and mechanics of their district, and it is not probable that many of them will refuse to take a small number of shares. It is astonishing how much may be done in this way, until you have seen its effects.

It might not be impolitic to allow some compensation to the subscription-takers, to be paid, however, only in case the requisite stock was obtained. One half of the exertions made in those counties to choose a President of the United States, would build two such roads. If the State will precede this movement by directing her Board of Internal Improvements, or her Governor, to subscribe three-fifths of the stock to the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road, then will she certainly accomplish the great work. The "proud impulse patriot" may look with contempt on such a project; but let the plain practical man consider of it well before he rejects it.

It is at least doubtful whether the State should commence any other rail road, at this time.

One of our public virtues as a State is prudence; and nothing is so sure to disappoint the hopes of the friends of improvement as the introduction of extravagant schemes. Schemes which are beyond our ability to accomplish, without creating a large State debt, and a consequent increase of public taxes. I do not affirm that a State debt should under no circumstances be made; but it is a policy liable to very great abuses; tempting to our Legislature; and opposed to the notions and feelings of the people; one which will cast public burdens on those who are least able to bear them, and nothing but extreme necessity will justify it; unless we first remodel the system of levying our revenue. Nor would I be willing to see any very considerable debt contracted by North Carolina, without some provision, as imperative as the Constitution itself, limiting and restraining our Representatives from extending beyond a prescribed amount.

It must be noticed, that I say "COMMENCE" any other rail road," for it will be seen in a subsequent essay, that I am not unfriendly to the policy of giving aid to the Raleigh and Gaston rail road; a work which the State has not patronized, but which our citizens have already "commenced" and not completed.

MENTOR.

**Big Hog.**—The Cincinnati News gives an account of a large hog belonging to Mr. J. W. Bell, of Fayette county, Indiana. Dimensions as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from end of snout to end of tail	6	9
Height	4	2
Circumference of the arm	1	2
Girth	9	9
Knee	9	11
Hoof	9	10
Throat	4	0
Tail	0	8
Length and breadth of ear	14	by
Length of tusks	0	6
Supposed weight, 1,400 pounds.		

The hog would have weighed, when fully fattened, it is supposed 2,000 pounds.

**The bitter bitten.**—A man in the dress of a workman, was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed with five seals, and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained 100 dollars in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him whom he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands and requested that he would read the address. The reply was made as with an agreeable surprise—"Why: this letter is for me; I have been expecting it for a long while." The messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the postier. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize, but on his breaking the seals, found nothing but a few sheets of blank paper, on which was written "Done."

One of the questions which those who became stockholders in the Union Bank of Mississippi are compelled to answer on oath is:

"Are you a married man?"

This question is about as pertinent as one proposed by a lawyer in a neighboring court, in case of a suit for the cost of a plough.

**Lawyer.**—Mr. Brooks, are you a married man?

**Witness.**—I am.

**Lawyer.**—And if so, can you tell me what is the cost of that plough, and the reason it will not work in the sod?

A manufactory of counterfeiting Texan notes is in operation in New Orleans.

#### THE CHOPPING BLOCK.

We copy the following from the *Madisonian* for the information of the readers of the *Standard*.

Whether it is the intention of the Government to appropriate the money in the hands of the State to the use of the country are in a state of uncertainty. The disposal of the money is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has no power without law to do with it.

whole genius of the system, we say, is to be found in the Russian system.

not Republicans.

over it—it is subject to the sword and the

We ask the attorney-general,

From the *Standard*:

The situation of the public money scattered all over the United States, is the subject of much anxiety.

of Mr. Secretary Woodbury.

public will and in direct violation of the law of Congress.

Congress having five days ago

Sub-Treasury scheme, which makes the object (among other things) the safe deposit of the public money by Executive order.

appointed by and liable at any time to be dismissed by the President, are to be a body supposed, when Congress is in session, that, when the banks resume their payments, the deposit law of 1836 will compel the Secretary to revoke his executive order, issued shortly after the banks suspended, requiring the Receivers and Collectors to keep the money, and that it would be deposited in bank to the credit of the Treasury, as it had been previously. But what must be the astonishment of Congress when they meet! What must be the indignation of the people of the United States, when they hear that the public money is scattered over the country in the hands of Receivers and Collectors, and that not a single depository bank has been selected, nor is it intended that one shall be selected!

Who can tell what these Receivers and

Collectors are doing with the public mon-

ey? What is to prevent them from us-

ing it? What check has the Government

over them under this beautiful financial sys-

tem of Mr. Secretary Woodbury?

They make their own returns to the Treasury

Department, and state what they please in them.

How can the Secretary know that the

money they represent to be in their

hands is actually there?

The banks under this system have nothing to do with the Government, and of course make no returns to it.

If the Collectors deposit the money in bank, they have it placed here to their

own private purposes.

Under the deposit

law of 1836, the Collectors and Receivers

were required to deposit the revenue they

collected in bank, every week, to the cred-

it of the Treasurer of the United States;

and, of course, when thus deposited, it could

not be touched by any one without the au-

thority of a treasury draft.

The banks were required to make regular returns ev-

ery week of the deposits made by the Collec-

tors and Receivers; and, by looking at

these bank returns, the Secretary could al-

ways detect any delinquency on the part of

the Collectors and Receivers.

But having "separated Bank and State," (to use the unmeaning slang of the day,) he has sepa-

rated the public money from all sorts of

safeguards over it.

The Collectors can at

any time use the public money without the

Government's knowing any thing about it;

and, if it should be misappropriated or embezzled,

where is the security?

The Collector at

New York collects, during the year, about

12,000,000 dollars, and he gives security in

perhaps fifty or one hundred thousand

dollars, the penalty of his bond!

The banks, under the deposit law, give

any security that was required, breeds the

security of the whole amount of their capi-

tal.

The Government was perfectly se-

cure, and will not lose by them a single

in this place has  
the following extract  
which gives an  
account of the night of the  
fire, and the amount of the 600 lbs. of  
unaccountable which was 9 o'clock on that

Nov. 7, 1838.  
about 9 o'clock, Mr.  
McCaw's house, immediately af-  
ter the fire was extinguished, with I  
Mr. McCaw's house, which was severely  
damaged by the exertions of  
the fire, which was sever-  
ly damaged by the exertions of  
the fire, which, when it ex-  
tinguished, was extinguished by applying wet  
clothes to the neighborhood of the fire  
in the house, Mr. Latta's house and furni-  
ture were much damaged, and all the others more  
or less, all being seriously injured in person.  
most persons on the roof of Mrs. McCaw's  
house, who were in imminent danger by  
the falling of the house, on which they  
had remained by the time they had it replaced,  
they had escaped in smoke, and they only had  
time to save. Yours, respectively.

The loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Steele had just received his

copy of the Circular.

New Circular.—We insert below a very

important Circular from the Paymaster General.

things (says the *National Gazette*) have given

more satisfaction to the whole community, by

which it is justly regarded as an evidence that all

hostility has ceased between the Government and

the bank, and that they are both working cordially for the restoration of the currency.

While on the one hand, it is honorable to the bank to have

this testimonial borne to its high credit, it is not

less worthy of commendation to see the Govern-

ment, disregarding mere partisan prejudices, do

what they think useful to the public service, and

eminently beneficial to the community at large.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier* at Wash-

ington states that this Circular was considered of

a confidential nature, which was communicated

to him under an envelope by a person unknown,

and instead of being printed as is the custom, was

written one. The Circular cannot fail to open

the eyes of the people to the infamous tricks that

have been practised upon them.

PATRIMONY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1838.

Sir: Arrangements having been made with the

United States Bank to pay the Treasurer's drafts,

to a certain amount, at different places, and it be-  
ing probable the notes of the bank will be as ac-  
ceptable to claimants, and, in some cases, more con-  
venient than specie, you will, should you receive  
drafts on that bank or its agents, make as many of  
your payments by checks as you can, which will give  
you the option of taking paper or specie; and the Department has no objection to your  
using the paper of that bank in all your payments,  
so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

—

Health of Charleston.—Those of our cogno-

cient friends who are in the habit of visiting Charle-

ston in the Fall, on business, will find the fol-

lowing article copied from the Charleston Mer-

cury, that no danger need be apprehended from a

visit to that City now:

The Sickness of the Business revising.—

We have the happiness of announcing that, with

the exception of a few cases of recent origin, the

Stranger's Fever may now be said to have left our

City, and in the opinion of all Physicians, our ab-

sent friends may return to their homes in safety,

and strangers may renew their visits of busi-

ness. The dull calm which prevailed in our

streets is again broken by the awakening sounds

of active industry; East Bay and the wharves are

again alive with the rattling of loaded drays; Cal-

ton is arriving in quantities from the country in

wagons and by the rail road; the number of work-

men on the new buildings erected is increasing

again to a full complement; their work is rapidly

advancing and Charleston again wears the old busy

and cheerful October aspect. The temperature of

the air is cool and pleasantly bracing. There has

been a slight frost on the Neck, preceded by sev-

eral frosts in the neighboring country.

—

Domestic Exchanges are rapidly coming

down to par. A few weeks ago the exchange be-

tween the North and the West was as high as 25

and 30 cents. The N. York correspondent of the

Nat. Intelligencer, furnishes the following as the

present rates of discount:

Boston, . . . . . 20

Philadelphia, . . . . . 20

Baltimore, . . . . . 20

Richmond, . . . . . 15

Charleston, . . . . . 15

Cincinnati, . . . . . 20 to 25

Detroit, . . . . . 4 to 5

Augusta, . . . . . 15

Mobile, . . . . . 15

New Orleans, . . . . . 15

Nashville, . . . . . 50

Mississippi, . . . . . 50

St. Louis, . . . . . 50 to 60

—

Mr. John Van Buren and the Bristol Arrest.—The New York Gazette, an opposition paper,

and a very decided one, has the following in re-

ference to the Webb affair at Bristol England:

It is a duty which we owe ourselves and to our

sense of honor and justice, to say, that the Albany

Argus publishes affidavits which completely exonerate Mr. John Van Buren from any improper in-

terference in the arrest of an American gentleman

in England, about which a good deal has recently

been said in the newspapers. We have not changed

our opinion in any degree of the character

of the act. We think precisely as we have always

thought, that it was a wanton and most ungentle-

manly and dishonorable proceeding, (at we should

despise ourselves if we were to withhold for a mo-

ment the expression of our full conviction that

John Van Buren's conduct on the occasion, has

not only done nothing wrong in the business, but

if the English affidavits are not rank perjury, he

has conducted with great propriety throughout,

and if we have any right estimate of the charac-

ter of the friend most directly connected with the

transaction, he thinks so too, and will say so.—

The meanness of this affair rests with other people.

—

A Street Road.—That part of the Wil-

mington and Raleigh Rail Road, extending

from the Rocky Point station, to Moore's

depot, being about fifty miles, is as straight

as a line can be drawn.—Wil. Advertiser.

—

A Useful Officer.—It is stated in Sparks's

writings of Washington, that, during the

American Revolution, the Legislature of

Maryland appointed an officer called an in-

stantant, "vested with powers to destroy

that disorder in the affairs of the State which

had arisen chiefly from bad money and want

of money." Such an officer would be invaluable

at the present time in many other

places as well as in Maryland, and to indi-

viduals as well as to governments.

—

A chance for the Ladies.—The Chicago Am-

erican states that in Scott County, Iowa, after a fe-

re of four days, the last single lady found a

husband at the 16th ult. A correspondent of the

same writes, "our single gentlemen are three to

and so anxious are our settlers for wives, that

they never ask a single lady her age. All they

care about is texture."

—

A large Cabbage.—A Cabbage weighing 30

pounds was taken to the New Haven market for

sale, raised by Mr. Timothy Baldwin, of Branford.

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Your mouth water ye lovers of crost.

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